

Senior 2006 - Algebra 1

(M.C.)

Titolo nota

12/09/2006

- Numeri complessi
- Polinomi

$$(1+i)^{180} = z^{180}$$

↑
z

$$|z| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|z^{180}| = 2^{90}$$

$$\text{Arg } z = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Arg } z^{180} = 180 \quad \text{Arg } z = 4 \cdot 45^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\frac{180}{20} = 9 \quad (8) \quad z^{180} = -2^{90}$$

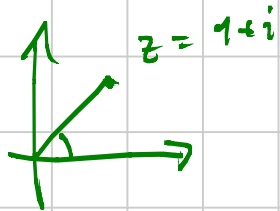
Forma

cartesiana

e

Forma

polare



Radici dell'unità

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$y^3 = x$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{1}$$

$$y^3 = 1$$

(3 radici)

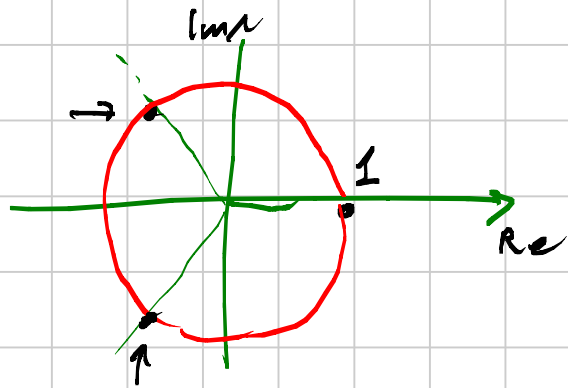
Dove sono?

Polare

$$|y^3| = |y|^3 = 1 \iff |y| = 1$$

$$\text{Arg } y^3 = 3 \text{ Arg } y = 0^\circ$$

$$\iff \text{Arg } y = \begin{cases} 0^\circ \\ 120^\circ \\ 240^\circ \end{cases}$$



$$|y| = 1$$

$$\text{Arg} \quad 0 \quad 120 \quad 240$$

$$1^3 = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \pm i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$x^3 = 1$$

$$x^3 - 1 = (x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

Polinomi ciclotomici

Suddivisione del
cerchio

$$x^n - 1$$

Q

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^6+1)^2 - (x^3)^2 \\ &= x^{12} + x^6 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^{18} - 1 = (x^6 - 1)(x^{12} + x^6 + 1)$$

$$\omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{18} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{18}$$

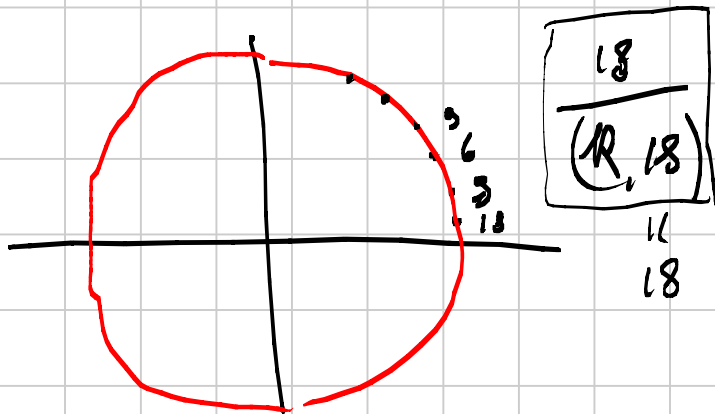
$$(x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1)(x^{12} + x^6 + 1)$$

$$(x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)(x^{12} + x^6 + 1)$$

$$x^{18} - 1 = (x^9 - 1)(x^9 + 1) \underbrace{= (x^6 + x^3 + 1)(x^6 - x^3 + 1)}_{\cancel{x^6}}$$

$$p(x) = p_1(x) p_2(x)$$

$$p_1, p_2 \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$



$$(-1)^{18} = 1$$

1 5 7
11 13 17

$$-1 \in \sqrt[18]{1}$$

-1 ha ordine 2

ossia la minima potenza positiva per cui

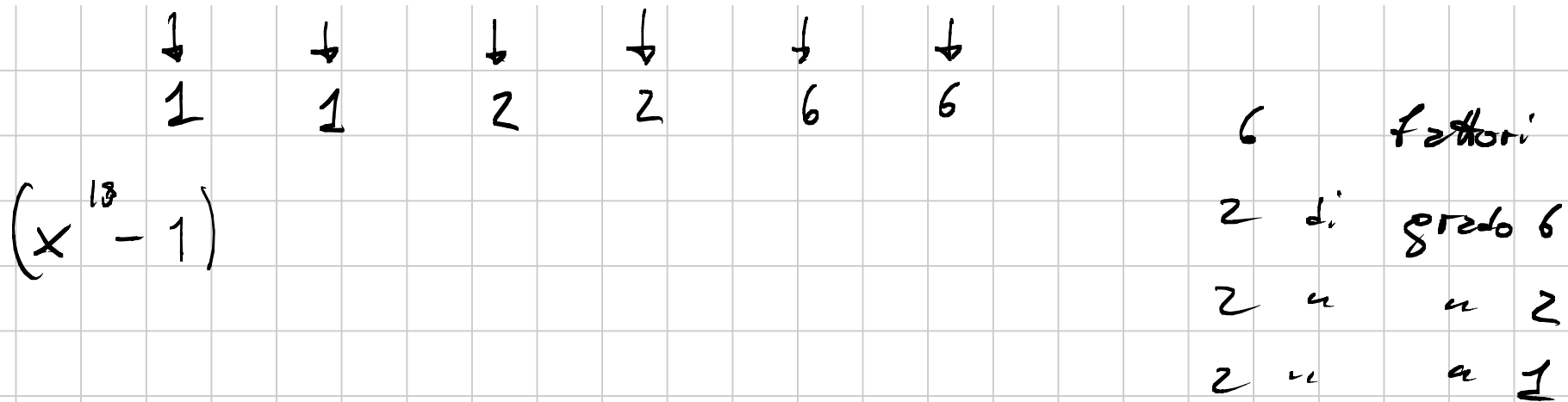
$$(-1)^t = 1$$

$$\omega^{18} = 1$$

il periodo [ordine] e un divisore di 18

1 2 3

$\phi(6)$ $\phi(9)$ $\phi(18)$



\mathbb{R} \mathbb{C}

Teorema Fondamentale dell'Algebra

Un pol. di grado n a coeff. in \mathbb{C}
 possiede n radici [in \mathbb{C}]

$$x^{18} = 0$$

$$p(x) = c (x - \alpha_1) (x - \alpha_2) \dots (x - \alpha_n)$$

Un poli a coeff. in \mathbb{R} su \mathbb{R} disc. negativo

$$p(x) = c (x - \alpha_1) (x - \alpha_2) (x^2 + \dots) (x^2 + \dots)$$

~~$(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$~~ non in \mathbb{R}

Fattori di grado 1

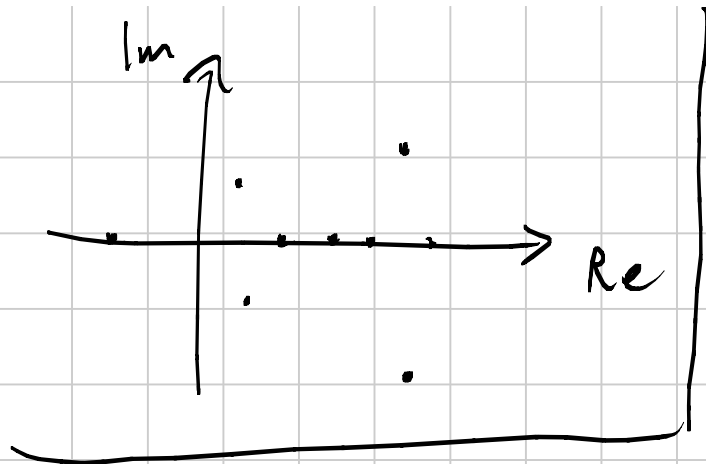
n 2

$$x^2 + bx + c$$

"radici reali"
disc. neg.

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$$

complessi
coniugati



Teorema di Fattorizzazione.

Ogni polinomio (di $\deg p(x) > 0$)
 si fattorizza in polinomi
 irriducibili (su \mathbb{Q} , su \mathbb{C} , su \mathbb{R})

in modo unico

$$p(x) = c \cdot p_1(x) \cdot p_2(x) \cdot \dots$$

↑
irriducibili

Due polinomi sono uguali:

- quando i coeff. sono risp. =
- quando hanno la stessa fatt. in polinomi irriducibili e hanno lo stesso coeff. direttivo.
- quando hanno le stesse radici e s.c.d.

Due polinomi di grado $\leq n$ sono uguali se coincidono in almeno $n+1$ punti.


$$\begin{array}{cccc} z_1 & z_2 & \dots & z_n \\ p(z_i) = q(z_i) & & & \text{distinti} \end{array}$$

Dimostrare

l'identità:

$$\frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)} + \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + \frac{(x-c)(x-a)}{(b-c)(b-a)} = 1$$

\wedge
 $\mathbb{R}[x]$ \wedge $\mathbb{R}[x]$
 $\deg \leq 2$ $\deg \leq 2$

- Massimo Comun Divisore
- Divisioni con resto 
- Algoritmo di Euclide
- Identità di Bézout
- Congruenze
- Teorema Cinese del Resto

$$100 + u^2$$

$$x^2 + 100$$

↑

$$\begin{array}{r} \overbrace{x^2 + 2x + 101} \\ -x^2 \qquad \qquad -100 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\parallel \quad 2x + 1$$

↑

1

Dati

due

polinomi

$(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_3, \mathbb{Z}_p, \dots)$

$$a(x)$$

$$b(x)$$

$$\deg b(x) \neq 0$$

$\exists!$

$$q(x)$$

$$r(x)$$

$$a, b, q, r \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$$

$$100 + u^2 + 2u + 1$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 101$$

↑

$$\overbrace{x^2 + 100}$$

↙²

1

+ - · ÷

$$\deg a(x) < \deg b(x)$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 101$$

$$x^2 + 100$$

$$\rightarrow 2x + 1$$

$$\frac{401}{4}$$

MCD

0

1

$$S'(x) a(x) + T'(x) b(x) = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 100 \quad | \quad 2x + 1 \\ -x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \\ \hline \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\parallel -\frac{1}{2}x + 100$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}x}{2x} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{401}{4}}$$

$$1 \quad (x^2 + 101 + 2x, \quad 1, \quad 0)$$

$$-2 \quad (x^2 + 100, \quad 0, \quad 1)$$

$$2x + 1$$

$$1$$

$$-1$$

$$(1, \quad S(x), \quad T(x))$$

Criterio per l'esistenza di radici multiple

Un pol. ha r. m. \Leftrightarrow

$$\text{deg}(p(x), p'(x)) > 0$$

$p(x)$ e la sua derivata hanno un fattore comune.

$$\begin{aligned} (ax^r)' &\rightarrow arx^{r-1} & r > 0 \\ (a)' &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$$

$$p'(x) = a_n \cdot n \cdot x^{n-1} + a_{n-1}^{(n-1)} x^{n-2} + \dots + a_2 x + a_1 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$p_n(x) = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

Dimostrare che $p_n(x)$ non ha radici multiple.

$$p_n'(x) = p_{n-1}(x)$$
$$(p_n(x), p_{n-1}(x))$$

Relazioni radici - coefficienti

$$p(x) = z_n x^n + z_{n-1} x^{n-1} + z_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + z_0$$

$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_n$

$$= z_n \underset{\uparrow}{(x-\alpha_1)} \underset{\uparrow}{(x-\alpha_2)} \dots \underset{\uparrow}{(x-\alpha_n)}$$

$$x^{n-1} \quad z_{n-1} = -(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n) \cdot z_n$$

$$z_{n-2} = z_n (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \alpha_4 + \dots + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} \alpha_n)$$

$$\vdots$$
$$z_0 = z_n (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n)$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \alpha\beta = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 6$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)^2 = 36$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2$$

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = s_n$$

$$\alpha, \beta$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 36 - 2 = 34$$

$\forall n$ s_n e intero
 $s \neq s_n$

$$n=0$$

$$s_0 = 2$$

✓

$$n=1$$

$$s_1 = \alpha + \beta = 6$$

$$s_2 = s_1^2 - s_0$$

$$s_3$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 -$$

$$\alpha + \beta -$$

$$1 + 1$$

$$s_{2n} \cdot s_1 = (\alpha^{2n} + \beta^{2n})(\alpha + \beta) = \alpha^{2n+1} + \beta^{2n+1} + \alpha\beta^{2n} + \alpha^{2n}\beta$$

$$\alpha\beta(\alpha^{2n} + \beta^{2n})$$

$$= s_3 + s_1 \swarrow 6$$

$$s_3 = s_2 \cdot s_1 - s_1$$

$$s_{n+1} = s_n \cdot s_1 - s_{n-1}$$

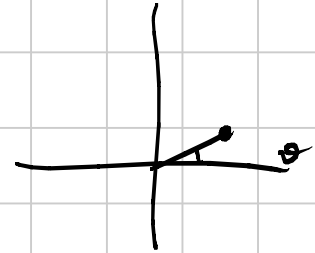
$$s_{n+1} = 6s_n - s_{n-1} \equiv s_n - s_{n-1} \pmod{5}$$

(mod 5) □

$$2 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -2 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -2 \quad -1 \dots$$

Formule di De Moivre

$$z = \rho (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$



$$z^n = \rho^n (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n$$

$$\text{Arg } z^n = n \text{ Arg } z$$

$$z^n = \rho^n (\cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta)$$

$$\cos 3\theta = \operatorname{Re}[(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3]$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[\cos^3 \theta + 2 \dots + 3 \cos \theta i^2 \sin^2 \theta + i^3 \dots]$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \theta$$



Notazione Esponenziale

Metodo diverso per scrivere i numeri
compl. che stanno sulla cirf. unitaria

$$\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta \quad \vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]$$
$$e^{i\vartheta} \quad \vartheta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos n\vartheta + i \sin n\vartheta &= e^{in\vartheta} = (e^{i\vartheta})^n \\ &= (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)^n \end{aligned}$$

z

$$|z| = \rho$$

$$z \neq 0$$

ρ è unico
 ϑ è unico
(mod 2π)

$$z = \rho (\cos \vartheta + i \sin \vartheta)$$

$$= e^{\rho} \cdot e^{i\vartheta} = e^{\rho + i\vartheta}$$

$$\rho > 0 \\ \parallel \\ e^{\rho}$$

per un
certo t

$$e^{\rho + i\vartheta} \cdot e^{\rho' + i\vartheta'}$$

$$e^{\rho + \rho'} = e^{\rho} \cdot e^{\rho'}$$

$$e^{i(\vartheta + \vartheta')}$$

$$z^8 + 4z^6 - 10z^4 + 4z^2 + 1 = 0$$

Risolvere
su \mathbb{C}

$$p(x) = z_n x^n + z_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + z_1 x + z_0$$

$z_0 \neq 0$

Reciproco di $p(x)$

$$\bar{p}(x) = z_0 x^n + z_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + z_{n-1} x + z_n$$

$$x \text{ rad. } p(x) \iff \frac{1}{x} \text{ rad. } \bar{p}(x)$$

$$(t-1)(t+1)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow t = z^2$$

$$t^4 + 4t^3 - 10t^2 + 4t + 1 = 0$$

$$(z^2 - 1)$$

Regola per le radici razionali

Un $p(x)$ coeff. interi ha una rad. $\in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a \mid \text{termine noto} \\ b \mid \text{coeff. direttivo} \end{array}$$

$$t^3 + 5t^2 - 5t - 1 = 0$$

$$p'(1) = 0$$

1 c' rad. multiplice

$$t^2 + 6t + 1$$

$$-3 \pm \sqrt{8} = -3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$z^2 = t = \begin{cases} -3 + 2\sqrt{2} \\ -3 - 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

doppie

$$z = -1$$

$$z = +1$$

} doppie

$$3 - 2\sqrt{2} = (1 - \sqrt{2})^2$$
$$1^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$$z = i(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\bar{z} = -i(1 - \sqrt{2})$$

$$z = i(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\bar{z} = -i(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$p(x) = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

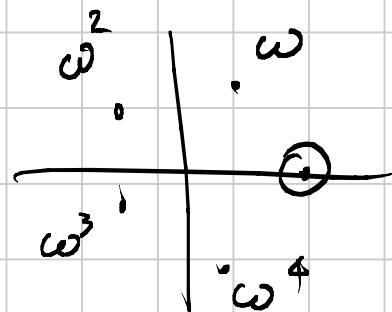


ciclotomico $\nabla \nabla \nabla$
 $0 \ 0 \ 0$

$$q(x) = x^{44} + x^{33} + x^{22} + x^{11} + 1$$

$$(x-1) \cdot p(x) = x^5 - 1$$

\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow
 1 x x^4



$$p(x) = (x - \omega)(x - \omega^2)$$

$$\begin{matrix} x - \omega & x - \omega^3 \\ x - \omega^2 & x - \omega^4 \end{matrix}$$

$$q(x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow q(\omega) = q(\omega^2) = q(\omega^3) = q(\omega^4) = 0$$

$$q(\omega) = \omega^{44} + \omega^{33} + \omega^{22} + \omega^{11} + 1$$

$$\omega^{11} + \omega^3 + \omega^2 + \omega^1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\omega^{44} = \omega^{40} \cdot \omega^4 = (\omega^5)^8 \cdot \omega^4 = \omega^4$$

$$x^{44} + x^{33} + x^{22} + x^{11} + 1$$

$$x^{11} = t$$

$$t^4 + t^3 + t^2 + t + 1$$

$$t = \omega, \omega^2, \omega^3, \omega^4$$

Sono radici 55-me di 1

$$q(x) (x^{11} - 1) = x^{55} - 1 \quad \leftarrow \text{55-me}$$

Le radici n -me

... $q(x)$ ha come radici le radici
55 me di 1, che non sono

radici n me $\sqrt[n]{1} \setminus \sqrt[n]{1}$

$p(x) \mid q(x)$

rad $p \subseteq$ rad q

\uparrow
rad $\sqrt[n]{1} \setminus 1$ \square